JAMES GORDON BENNETT . EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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FAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, as four omits y ners, or \$2 per names.

**TOLENTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important

**TOLENTARY CORRESPOND

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no those rejected.
PRINTING executed with neutrons, cheapness and dis paich.
ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day; advertisements in several in the Weekly Hemald, Family Hemald, and in the Cultifornia and European Editions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

WIRLD'S GARDEN, Broadway-Justic Brows. BOWERT THEATRE, BOWSTY-GLENDOWER, OR THE

BUBBOWS NEW THEATRE, Broadway-Italian OPERA

WALLACK'S TERATER ROADWAY-ENGLISH OPERA-LAURA KEFREN THRATRE, 524 Broadway-Sour

BARRUR'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Atte

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 551 Broad MECHANION HALL, 478 Broadway - BEVANTS MINSTERES - NEGRO BORGS AND BURLESQUES - DOWN IN ALABAMA CAMPRELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Ethiopias

PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth around CHINESE ROOMS, 535 Broadway-Legrons on THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN AMERICA, WITH PROTOBLAL PLUSTRA

BROOKLYN ATHENAUM, Atlantic street-Signo Burte's Magic, Ventrinoquism and Leauned Canary Street

New York, Tuesday, September 14, 1858.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Ognard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, will leave the port to morrow, for Liverpoo The European mails will close to this city of a quarter past ten o'clock to morrow morning.

The Eugepean edition of the Hanath, printed in French will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents. Subscriptions and advertisements is any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe :-

places in Europe:—
LONDON... Sameon Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate hill.

Ruse & Maccy, 61 K ng William street.

Parst... Assemp, Baldwin & Co., 8 Pace de la Bourse.

Laverroot. Lansing, Starr & Co., 9 Chapel street.

R. Stoart 10 Erobange street. East.

HAVEZ... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 Rue Cornellle.

The contents of the European edition of the Hurand will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

publication.

We have important news from the city of Mexico to the 2d and from Vera Crez to the 4th inst. In obedience to instructions, our Minister, Mr. Forsyth had suspended diplomatic relations with the Mexican government, and would leave for home about the last of September. The letters of our corres pondents, published in to-day's Herald, contain full details of the intelligence. The Buglish steamer from Vera Cruz reached Havans on the 8th inst, bringing a very large number of political exiles from that unhappy country. We publish a list of the names of most of them this morning. which shows what a medley of men of every rank and many professions have been forced to flee from their homes by the convulsions and cruelties of civi

By the arrival of the Daniel Webster vesterday. we have news from Havana to the 8th inst. Coolies were being landed in large numbers, and a fearful mortality existed amongst them. A Butch ship coming from Swatow lost two hundred and ten on the voyage, and when about to be set ashore the remainder-three hundred and seventy-eight-were dving at the rate of sixteen daily. Contracts for new sugar were made at from \$23 to \$27. One ho dred and twenty-thousand boxes of old remained on hand. Exchange on New York was at from 34 a 4 per cent premium. Freights were dull. The publie health has improved. The brig Nancy had been virtually discharged, but it is said was not for mally delivered to her owners.

We publish a most important and interesting letter from our correspondent in St. Petersburg, dated on the 24th ult., which contains all the news then made public with respect to the treaty, or treatiesfor there are two-concluded by the representative of the Czar with the Emperor of China. The despatches were taken to St. Petersburg by Colonel Martynoff, who travelled ten thousand versis through China, Mongolia and Siberia, on his way to Moscow, in fifty days. From Moscow he went to St. Petersburg, and was immediately presented to the Emperor at Peterhoff. It appears that General Mouravieff concluded a treaty with the Chinese on the 16th of May, in Mongolia, by which Russia became undisputed mistress of the Amoor river, and that Count Putiatin has made another at Tiensin, by virtue of which all the harbors of China are opened to Russian trade, and ane has quietly succeeded in obtaining the same commercial privileges won by England and France after a costly war. A history of Russian diplomacy in the East is given, commencing in the seventeenth century. When Lord Palmerston went to war with Commissioner Yeh, about the lorcha affair, Russia seized hold of the fact as enabling her to avoid one, and from that time she acted as a spectator or medistor, just as suited her profitable advance.

Additional advices from Kingston, Jamaica, are to hand. The Kingston Journal of the 1st inst. condemns the refosal of the Home Colonial Office to sanction the proposition for the introduction into the colony of the expatriated free black inhabitants of the Southern States of America.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to work the Eleventh avenue as a county road, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. A motion to discharge the committee having in charge the subject of the use of steam on the Fourth avenue railroad was laid over till Monday next. A communication from the City Chamberlain respecting the amount of securities deposited with him by his predecessor, Shenherd Knapp, was called up and referred to the Finance Committee. A resolution direct ing the Peck alia and Grand street ferry company to comply with the terms of their charter in relation to the time of running their boats, and also directing the Superintendent of Wharves to detail suitable persons to take cognizance and report to the Board the daily violations of the said charter by the com pany, was adopted. The Board adjourned till Mon-

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Councilmen held a meeting yesterday in relation to the subject of running more boats on the South Tenth street ferry, Williamsburg: Several persons appeared before the Committee, and stated that great delay was occasioned by reason of the company running only two boats, and a preference was give to certain parties to cross the river ahead of those who arrived at the boat first. The Committee will report on Thursday next.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, when an unusually large number of routine papers were acted upon, all of which, however, were devoid of public interest. Several reports of committees confirming awards of contracts for sewers, flaculing and other repeirs, were laid over for future action. The

President offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a select committee of three be appointed to consider the subject of the location of a yellow fever hospital in the lower bay of the harbor, and that they report their views thereon as early as may be practicable. The report of the Special Committee of the Aldermen, relative to the repairing of the City Hall, was received, and ordered to be printed and laid over. The report of the other Board, confirming the decisions of the Fire Commissioners on various documents, was referred to the Fire Depart ment Committee of this Board. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in directing the Chief Engineer to restore Engine Co. No. 16 their engine pending the decision of the Supreme Court. The Street Commissioner having awarded an contract for building a look-out on Jeffersen market bell-tower to the lowest bidder, he recommended the appropriation of \$2,800 for that purpose, which was granted. While the bills for carriage hire for the funerals of Alder men Gregory and Murray were before the Board Mr. Cross affirmed that the funeral of the latter gentleman was a political ovation to Old Tammany He wanted to know why the funeral of Alderma Murray cost \$782, while that of Alderman Gregory only cost \$228. The committee replied by stating that carriages were provided for all who attended Alderman Murray's funeral. All the bills were or

dered to be paid. The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen' met yesterday and heard several parties in reference to the discontinuance of the use of team on the Fourth avenue. No definite action was taken by the Committee, however, who agreed to hold another meeting, for the purpose of giving

all parties an apportunity of being heard. . The Aldermanic Committee on Lands and Places met yesterday in the City Hall, to hear proposals from contractors in relation to the erection of a new iron railing around Tompkins souare. William I Cornell submitted a plan of ornamental railing, to be formed of square bars of iron, ornamented by curved pieces projecting from the top and bottom o each bar, and varied at short intervals by square gravite pillars. This railing, he said, could be made for \$28,000. He also submitted other and cheaper plans of railing, but recommended the one described s the neatest and most durable. Other contractor were also present and submitted plans and proposals of various kinds, but the committee were prepos ed in fever of the one which they first considered They adjourned, however, without taking any definite action.

The election for Governor and members of Con gress in Maine took place yesterday. The returns received last night show an increased democratic rote, but are not sufficiently complete to indicate the result with certainty.

Tranquillity reigns at Tompkinsville, and the deni ens of that beautiful suburb still have the gallant Eighth regiment encamped amongst them. The Mayor went down to Staten Island yesterday "reviewed" the troops, examined the buildings in progress of erection on the Hospital grounds and prospected about the lower bay in search of a site for a new Quarantine. The Castleton Board of Health yesterday removed their Health Officer, Dr. Munday, for alleged neglect of duty in not promptly removing the inhabitants of the in fected district. His successor effected the removal, and the fever will, it is hoped, die out for lack of victims. Mr. Locke, the boarding officer at Qua-rantine, who is charged with violating the Quarantine rules, appeared before Justice Welsh yesterday and gave bonds to appear at the Court of Session

to answer. Senator Wm. H. Seward and Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Blatchley were in the United States Court yesterday, anticipating that the argument on appeal in the case of the erection of the Albany ridge would be brought up. Judge Nelson put the

cause down for this day.

We published some days since the proceedings be fore the United States District Court of South Caro lina, on the application of the crew of the captured slave brig Putnam for a writ of habeas compus, in order that they might be brought before the Court, and cause shown why they should not be discharged from custody, they alleging that they were illegally restrained of their liberty. A hearing was granted on the 2th inst., which resulted in Judge Magrath denying their petition for discharge and . remanding them to prison.

The Hamburg Boersen-Halle of August 30 says that the Hamburg mail steamship Hammonia, Capt. Schwensen, arrived the previous morning at half-past Hamburg. She left New York on the 16th ult., with 190 passengers, arrived at Southampton within ten days and sixteen hours, and made the full trip to Hamburg in twelve days and five and a half, hours She passed, on the 25th inst., in lat. 49, los. 16, the City of Quebec, standing westward. Captain Samuel Osborn, of the American schoone

Fmeline C. Johnson, did at Key West on the 4th

The court room of the General Sessions, which ha been closed for a few weeks, was re-opened yester day, after baving been newly painted and carpeted Judge Russell disposed of a large number of cases John Gooderson, indicted for attempting to shoot officer Bennett, of the First ward, with a revolver pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the per itentiary for one year. He has served a term in the State prison. John Evans, a colored man, was convicted of burglary in the third degree. having entered the house of Lake Moore, No. 180 West Fortieth street, on 'the 21st of August. He

was caught in the act. He was sent to the State prison for four years. The City Judge in sentencing him said:- 'You are an old thief, wel known to the Special Sessions officers, and ought to have been in the State prison ten years ago." The jury acquitted Herman Siefkin, who was charged stealing \$45 from Ann Cooley. Charles Warren was also acquitted of a similar charge. Joseph Shaffer was tried and convicted of burglary in the first degree, having entered a dwelling house in the outskirts of the city on the 26th of May, The Judge imposed the lowest penalty the law allowed, which was ten years in the State prison. Harrison Smith pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, having counterfeit bank notes in his possession, and John Cassidy pleaded guilty to a like offence. Both of these prisoners were remanded for sentence-

Patrick Quirk was convicted of petit largeny, and remanded for sentence.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,600 bules. The market closed firm, without quotable change in prices. Flour was heavy for the inferior and lower grades, while the receipts of all kinds were tolerably free. Transactions, however, were made to a fair extent in wheat sales were again moderate, and prices irregular especially for the medium grades. Corn was heavy, thile sales were fair at 65340. a 720, for Western mixe heated and good sound, and at 93c, a 94c, for Southern prime yellow. Pork was irregular. Sales of meet wer made at \$17 35 a \$17 50, and of prime at \$15 a \$15 25, while was afterwards refused for more. Lard was in good de mand for export, with sales of about 1,000 bbls. and icross at rates given in another column. Segara were quiet, and sales limited to small lots of Cuba at rates giver in another place. Coffee was firmly held, with moderat sales. A telegraphic despatch dated at Rotterdam, Sec tember I, was received at Southampton and forwarded by the Vanderbilt, which stated that the coffee sale being held in that city was progressing with much spirit, and that good ordinary Java had brought 32c., Holland our rency , 23% of which are equal to one cent federal currency Freights were firmer, with more offering for British ports To Liverpool, rosin was taken at Is. 6d. Lare at 12s. 6d. To London, lard and bacon at 12s. 6d. a 15s., and bbis spirits turpentine at 6s., and to Glasgow flour was taken

GENERAL PAEZ .- A delegation from the Convention of Venezuela arrived yesterday in this city, to invite this distinguished soldier and pat' riot to return to the land from which be had been so long an exile. We believe that the General has made up his mind to comply with the urgent colicitations of his countrymen. He is right not to deny to them, in the re-crublishment of their liberties, the benefit of his presence and advice.

There are few persons who have come in contact with this gallant soldier during his residence in this country, who will not regret his departure. To nearly all of them he is endearod by his integrity of character, his kindness of heart, and the affability and simplicity of his manners. Dow ciled for nearly ten years emongst us, and experiencing constant marks of respect and attention from the most distingaished of our people, we are sure that the General himself will not quit our shores without some feelings of alloy to temper the pleasure and gratification with which he must contemplate the ovation that awaits him on his return home.

Douglas and the Democracy. The position assumed by the Senator from Illinois, and the antagonistic attitude in which he stands against the administration, have provoked much discussion and no little difference of opinion among the journalists of all parts of the country generally, and the Southern presses particularly. Thus we find the Washington Union denouncing Douglas' speech at Freeport as an anti Dred Scott decision pronunciamiento, while the Richmond Enquirer exhausts its logic to prove that the Kansas act and the Dred Scott decision are defective, and that Douglas has only pointed out that they a cre of themselves insufficient for the protection of slave property in the Territories." In point of fact, the Union takes the ground that Douglas is a very good republican, while the Enquirer holds that be is rather more democratic than the democrats themselves. According to the Union, the South should excommunicate Dougas; according to the Enquirer, he should be the recipient of the gratitude of that section of the country for the & honest-lesson" he has taught. Proceeding a fittle farther, we find the South Carolinian railing fiercely at Douglas, and advocating the election of Lincoln as much to be preferred. The election of Douglas, eccording to the last named journal, "would only keep up the demoralization for which he is alone responsible." The Charleston Mercury declares that he (Douglas) "was to the South a deceiver ever, and with other spoils men-Northern and Southern-meant mischief while cajoling the bonest Southern supporters of the Kunsas-Nebraska bill." The Union finally places Douglas in the category of Forney, Harris, Haskin & Co., and says that he has now proceeded a step beyond the hope of redeeming grace. He is, by this authority, cast into the outer darkness of the republican organization. The democratic church must depend upon the absolute unity of its principles and the rigid integrity of its organization, according to the Union.
It is quite clear, from these indications, that

there is a great deal of insubordination in the ranks of the democracy; and that Douglas, being the prime rebel, is to be summarily dealt with. Indeed, his position will not permit him to hope for any other treatment. He was always a partisan, bitter and unrelenting to all who stepped over the drill-sergeant's line. That line be followed with exact steps until the administration of Mr. Buchanan set up a policy which appealed rather to the support of the country than to the voices of a few demagogues. . The administration makes the platform for its party; and that platform is simply the expesition of its acts and its declared policy. Upon that policy the administration must stand or fall before the country; and those partisans, like Douglas, who are not with the administration, must necessarily be against it. There are some men who have maintained an independent position in politics, lending their hid only to measures which they conceived to be just, without regard to the party from whence such acts originated; but Mr. Douglas is not one of those. He has always been a strict party man; and when he varies a line from the mark he can expect nothing but speedy trial and instant execution—and unless the adminis-tration of Mr. Buchanan applies the guillotine at once to all such insubordinate attachés as Douglas and his retainers, the democratic party will be entirely demoralized and scattered to the four winds of heaven. He must share the fate of the traitors who have preceded him. No half way measures will answer. A house divided against itself cannot stand; and the recueants, North and South, must be made to know that they cannot trade upon administration cepital without giving their undivided and hearty adhesion to its measures.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO. - Our relations with Mexico are finally closed, and Mr. Forsyth will return home as soon as the subsiding of the yellow fever, now prevailing in Vera Cruz, will permit him to take his family through that place

with safety.

It is impossible to conjecture what will be the result of this rupture of friendly relations be tween the two countries, for Mexico bids defiance to all the rules of logical consequence, and the experience of the past is no guide for the future in anything relating to her affairs. It is said that the British government has been quite as decided as our own in condemning the unjustifiable proceedings of President Zuloaga, in the matter of the forced subscriptions to a national benk. We have no doubt that in this question it will be found that the course of the American Minister was perfectly right in every respect. From present appearances, however, it is not probable that Zuloaga troubles himself much about the justice of the question, as he no doubt expects to be ejected from office before the day of reparation comes.

The condition of the country, as depicted in our correspondence, published in another column, is sad in the extreme, The spirit of robbery has become so much de veloped, that it seems to have become an established institution, and even the government seems to have no other mode of livelihood. The case of Mr. Escandon exemplifies this in a remarkable degree. He was imprisoned because he declined to lend the government a sum of money on the notes of hand given by the pricets. His liberation was effected by his friends paying the amount without his consent and then the official journals praise bim for his great enterprize and public spirit.

It would seem, from the tenor of our letters from the capital, that an early change is expected there. In the midst of the general prostration, three or four parties are plotting to seize upon power, but there seems to be no chance for their success. Looking upon the move ments from an outside point of view, it would reem that if Vidaurri, now at San Luis Potosi. should effect a junction with Degellado, who commands in the West, and the two should really unite their efforts, they will soon lead their forces to the City of Mexico. At present Viduarri seems to have the best chance of win-

Affairs in Venezuela-The Dispute with Eng-

Our advices from Venezuela inform us that the question between President Castro and the British and French Ministers, in regard to the course to be pursued with General Monagas, the ex President of the republic, Senor Gutierrez, one of his Cabinet ministers, and Signor Giuseppi, son-in-law of the ex-President, having come to a violent rupture between the Powers, and that the allied fleets having proceeded to open hostilities, the government had determined to recede from its position and grant passports to the parties in question. In order to give a clear view of the pending difficulties in Venezuela, a short sketch of events is necessary.

General Jose Tadeo Monagas was elected President of Venezuela, and enteredupon the administration of the government in January, 1847: He continued to hold the office through remeated elections until quite recently, with the exception of the Presidential term from 1851 to 1855, for which his brother, Jose Gregorio Monagas, was elected. During all this period the Monagas family has governed Venezuela with a hateful rule, and three unsuccessful attempts were made to overthrow its tyranny. In March last, a fourth attempt, made by General Castro, who up to that time had been a constant adherent and supporter of Monagas, was successful. Seeing that he could not make head against the revolution, General Monagas resigned the Presidency on the 15th of March last, and took refuge in the French Legation from the fury of the populace. Castro was immediately installed as provisional President, and during the time necessarily consumed in these changes, the flags of all the foreign legations in Caracas, including that of the United States, were displayed at the residence of the French Minister, for the protection of General Monagas.

As soon as the government of General Castro was installed, he endeavored to obtain from the diplomatic corps a surrender of the persons of Monagas, Gutierrez and Giuseppi. This was refused; and after some negotiation, a conference with the diplomatic corps was convoked on the 26th of March by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, fully authorized by the cabinet, for the purpose of agreeing on the best manner of fulfilling the wishes both of the government of the republic and of the corps diplomatique in regard to the early departure from Venezuela of General Jose Tadeo Monagas and his family, without detriment to the honor of the foreign flags or the dignity of the government. At this conference the following persons were present:-Charles Eames, Minjster resident of the United States: Richard Bingham, Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain ; Leonce Levrand, Charge d'Affaires of the French empire; Felipe Jose Pereira Leal, Charge d'Affaires of the empire of Brazil; Jose H. Garcia de Quevedo, Charge d'Affaires of Spain and Parma; Peter Van Rees. special Commissioner of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and Dr. Wencslao Urrutia, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Venezuela After some discussion a protocol was signed by all the parties present, the stipulations of which were not agreed to by General Castro, and Senor Urrutia, who had signed it on the part of the government, left the Cabinet.

Ou the 29th of March the government presented to the French Minister, as an ultimathe authorities or take his passports and leave the country. On this intimation being leave the country. On this intimation received, General Monagas voluntarily surrendered himself, thus leaving the diplomatic issue to be settled between the government and the legations. The flags of the other foreign ministers were then withdrawn from the French Legation, except that of Mr. Bingham, who continued to reside there. On the 30th Gutierrez, and on the 31st Giuseppi, severally surrendered themselves. General Monagas was the two others were imprisoned in the common iail. Ex-President José Gregorio Menagas was arrested at Maracaibo, and was reported to have died in the castle at that place. Private letters from there, of a later date, state, however, that the report was not true. It has been also stated that Gutierrez and Giuseppi have been treated with great rigor by the government for refusing to snewer questions. .

On the 7th of May the British and French Ministers presented their ultimatum to the government, a fleet having been collected in the meantime at Laguayra. This was that the government should within forty-eight hours, surrender General Monagas, Jacinto Gutierrez and J. Giuseppi, and permit them to leave the country: that the Governor of Caracas be denosed and that compensation shall be made to Mr. Rondier for arresting him while bearer of despatches for Mr. Bingham; also for a Frenchman who was murdered in a druken broil in the suburbs.

This was refused by General Castro, and the result, in the seizure of the Venezuelan national and coasting vessels, was, some days since, detailed in our correspondence from there. The Venezuelan government had, pending these affairs, demanded the removal of the British and French Ministers; and Mr. Frederic Doveton Orme, British Charge at Bolivia, had been ordered to Caracas to supercede Mr. Bingham. The present concessions of Gen. Castro have been made to the new Minister, who had arrived at Laguayra.

We have already commented, on a former occasion, upon the points involved in these difficulties, and nothing has occurred to affect the opinions we have expressed. Upon the point of strict international law, the legation of any country has no right to shield criminals or fugitives from the law. It has, however, been found impracticable, among the revolutionary and ephemeral governments of Spanish America to adhere to the strict letter of the law upon all occasions. The constant recurrepce of political revolutions there has introduced a system of absolute government in the person of some successful rebel, against whose personal rancor it has been customary to extend the shield of ambassadorial protection over the personnel of the falling government. But the Vanezuelan question assumed a still graver character. Its Minister of State, in the name of the covernment and the entire cabinet. made a solemn agreement with the diplomatic corps in Caracas, which it afterwards attempted to ignore. In soliciting the conference and empowering one of its members to speak for the government, it incurred a tacit obligation to abide by the concitions that might be agreed upon. And when we take in view the fact that General Castro may be at any moment driven from his post by a similar revolution to that which installed him in power, it would seem that he acted unwisely in adopting the course he pursued.

As a natural consequence he has been forced

to recede from his unwarrantable position, and recognise the fact that an arrangement made by a duly authorized Minister of a country with the entire corps of foreign representatives, should be carried out faithfully, though it be disagreeable to the personal wishes and ambition of the chief of that government. We can only regret that Mr. Eames, our own representative in Venezuela, should have been so weak as to accept a personal and national discourte-y which England and France wisely refused to permit.

More Railway Murders-English Agita-TION ON THE SUBJECT .- Cotemporaneous with the suicide of the engineer who ran his train off the bridge at Norwalk, we receive partial details of what was supposed to be a similar calamity on the Indiana and Steubenville railway. The cool manner in which the first despatch tells us that " a great many were killed," shows how much accus tomed we have become to these horrible sacrifices, offered up to the shrine of railway gods. It is only for the moment after the "accident" that the public mind is shocked. "A great many were killed!" If we were speaking of mosquitoes we could not be more indifferent. Although the Indiana affair happily turned out less murderous than was at first reported, yet that is the result rather of the good fortune of the passengers than any exertions of the company. The present month has not yet reached its fourteenth day, and during the first fortnight of September, when the travel is the greatest, we have to record no less than four railway accidentamore or less serious. We have all along warned the public that in

the present condition of American railways, 'accidents' would increase rather than diminish in number, and recent events show that we were right in our conclusions. In England. where the discipline is much more strict than with us, the subject has attracted the attention of the government, and a select committee of Parliament was appointed " to inquire into the causes of accidents on railways, and into the possibility of removing any such causes by future legislation." This committee, has made a report, the conclusions of which are applicable to our roads as well as to those of Great Britain. The committee defines the causes of rallway accidents under three heads, to wit:-Inattention of servants; defective material, either in the works or rolling stock; excessive speed. The committee is of opinion that the public should have some means of recovering penalties for want of punctuality in the arrival and departure of trains, and that the Board of Trade should be empowered to investigate and report upon the causes of all accidents. There are some further recommenda tions; and to give all the light possible on the subject, we have printed the report, in full in another place.

There can be no doubt that the root of all the railway "accidents" here lies in the defec tive machinery of the roads, and in the excessive speed which is caused by the competition of parallel lines. Many of our people will risk their necks in order to save an hour or two in a journey of a thousand miles. It was the same thing in the old steamboat racing days; but we should grow wiser as we get older. Excessive speed wears out the road and multiplies tenfold the risk of such "accidents" as that of Norwalk. Utica and Steubenville. The railway companies in this country are nearly all in a bad way about money matters, and they cannot beg nor borrow money enough to keep their roads in decent order.

They are, therefore, crazy, tumble-down affairs, over which the trains rush and sway and tumble at tremendous rates of speed, trusting to luck for the safe delivery of their passengers. They bring what is left of them, and compound for life or limb as if they were driv ing a bargain for so much slaughtered beef or stringent law, under which the railway directors shall be held responsible for every "acddent," no matter how it occurs. They must see that the trains arrive and depart at the precise hour indicated on their time tables, and they must exercise a vigilant watch over their subordinates. More than half the "accidents" on our railways are caused by running at great speed, to make up for lost time. This should not be allowed. In France the trains must run exactly on time. If they are ahead of time at any station they must wait; if behind, they cannot go on until the telegraph has declared the road perfectly free for them. Sydney Smith said that the system of locked railway carriages would never be abolished until a bishop had been roasted in one of them; and we do not expect to see a thorough rallway reform until some of the directors shall either have suffered the loss of life or limb on their own roads, or consigned to the State prison to explate crimes for which they are clearly and undeniably responsible. THE INDIAN WAR IN . OREGON .- The last

news from the Indian war ground in Oregon presents the state of affairs there in a very serious aspect. All the tribes on the northern frontier seem to have formed a hostile alliance. From Lower California to Puget's Sound wat cries are resounding; but government has adopted a prudent course in sending a body of troops against the Indians sufficiently large to crush them. The misfortune hitherto has been that our soldiers attacked them with too few numbers; and every reverse which they sas tained, however triffing, increased the confidence of the Indians, and encouraged other tribes to combine with them, until the trouble grew from an occasional foray upon the white settlements to the gigantic proportions of an Indian war, with every prospect of its being a proiracted, costly and bloody one. By the latest advices we learn that a large number of the Spokans were posted on the banks of the Snake river, and that a body of United States roops, horse, foot and artillery, under Col. Wright, were murching against them. It is to be hoped that Col. W. will be able to keep them in check, if he cannot whip them till reinforcements join him. Five hundred fresh freeps had arrived at San Francisco by the steamer Golden Gate, and proceeded on the 21st ult. to Oregon, to take part in the campaign. Gep. Harney, who is now in Washington, receiving instructions, will leave in a few days for the seat of war, to take command of the army, which will number from three to four thousand men.

With these vigorous measures in force, the Indian war may be brought to a speedy and satisfactory termination, and such terror may be struck to the hearts of the troublesome braves who bang on our Western frontier, that we shall have no difficulty in protecting our interests in that quarter for some years. The vigor and promptitude which Mr. Bachanan has exercised in this emergency are commend

able. Had he pursued the undecided course of previous administrations nothing would have eaved the country from an expensive Indian

THE LATEST NEWS

Our Special Despatch from Washington. OUR TREATY WITH CHIMA—BANDSOMS CONDUCT OF THE RUSSIANS—THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION—AN EXPECTED SLAVER, ETC.

WASSINGTON, Sept. 13, 1856. Information has been received by the government that Mr. Reed, our Minister in Chine, had made a liberal treaty with the Celestial Empire, similar to that made by France and Forland. We are to have a minister at Pekin. It to said the Emperor regards our country with great favor. It is supposed the dignified neutral position we hold in the late war has made on impression highly favorable. The same may be said of Russia; and it is understood a treaty bas been made with that I wer on the same basis as with the United States. Russia has believed so friendly through river to Tion-sin, when our vessels were not able to ascend, and in other acts of sympa by, associated by a derstand it is contempiated to give official expression to the Russian government of our appreciation of sack conduct. The news of this treaty having been made came overland by way of Russia and Europe.

Judge Bowlin, appointed Commissioner to Paragusy, ar wad to-day. He returns home to Missouri for a few days, and will east probably within a fostnight. It is un derwood the plan of proceeding in this demontration scannat Paraguay is for the fleet to remain at Busines Ayres, or some other convenient point, while a vessel will ca vey the Commissioner to try the disposition for peace as war of Lopez. Secretary Toucey is spoken of with much praise for the manner in which, under so many difficul-tice, he has prepared this expedition. It is thought by some that soldiers will be required, or at least, there ought to be a stronger force of frarines. The report that soldiers are to be sent is not true, at least so far as present

arrangements are made.

Mr. Henry, bearer of despatches to Mr. Foreyth is
Mexico, had been detained at Vera Gruz by Quarantino laws, and had forwarded his despatches to the city of Mexico by Mr. flargous. Mr. Forsyth is daily expected. It is said by the knowing ones that the Wanderer, Corry's clipper, that went-away so mysteriously some time, age, may be shortly expected in the Sulf of Mexico, with a cargo of slaves from Africa.

The military department of the Pacific is to be divided into two departments-General Barney taking command of the northern division, in Washington and Oregon for-

> GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1868.

The President is carefully considering the remaining the President is carried by the ases of the officers which were reported upon by the late Naval Courts of Inquiry. Whatever aid he is re ing from the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney Gene-ral and the Commissioner of Patents, if the laborious examination of the records and documents, is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision in each case will be the result of the President's

own unblassed judgment.

The Indian Bureau has no cflicial intelligence whatever by the last California mail concerning our Indian relations on the Pacific, an omission on the part of the agents which occasions much disappointment, and for which the Commissioner cannot account. The agents for months past have failed to keep the bureau advised of events in that quarter. The Passident has appointed Andrew sackson Smith, of Texas, Consul at Laguayra, and Jas. T. Maguire, Consul at Melbourne, who is resident merchant there vice Barr, deceased. .

Captain Pleasanton will accompany General Plarnet to he Pacific

Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission to Dentral in part to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Navy Department is officially advised of the arrival

of the favannah and Saratega at San Juan del Norie, and of the departure of the Plymouth on the 1st instant for Vera Cruz to bring home Minister Forsyth. Captain Rich, of the Merines, has been detac

the Nisgara, that the charge of violating the New York quarantize laws, in connection with Ray Tompkins, may be investigated by a Court of Inquiry. Lieutenant steywood takes Captain Rich's place on board that vessel.

The Board accountaing of Chief Engineers Archibald,

the engines and machinery of the new sloops-of-war, met

at the Navy Department this morning.

Mr. Lander, Superintendent of the Fort Kearay, South
Pass and Honey Lake Wagen road, announces to the Soretary of the Interior the opening of the road across the
first three great ranges of the Washita mountains, the most difficult part of the work. Loaded trafas have al roady passed by this way from the South Pass to the Valley of Smith Fork of Bear river. The Wind Pass of Smith Fork of Bear river The Wind River Mountain line and that extending along the open valleys of Salt and Blackfoot rivers will soon be finished, affording a well built road which will avoid the desert, if ries over Green river and the four toil bridges on the lower stream. The road, when completed, will extend from the South Pass to Post Neaf Bridge, year Fort Hall, with a cut off to Hedspeth's road to Soda Springs.

The Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13, 1866. Our election for State officers and members of Congress took plage to day, and the returns show a large vote. The result in the city for Governor stands as follows:—Lot M. Morrill, republican, 2,300; Mannassah H Smith, democrat, 1,929. Last year the republican vote was 1,829, and the

The votes in seventeen towns foot up-Morrill, 7 287 Smith, 8,160. Saco gives Morrill, 667; Smith, 397. 184" deford gives Morrill, 685; Smith, 755. The returns come

We have returns from one hundred and thirty four towns, which foot up:-For Morrill, 31,387; Smith, 27,108. In the same towns last year Morrill had 29,116; Smith, 21,987-showing a republican majority this year of 5,777 against 7,120 last year, a demogratic gain of 1,352. The democrats have gained several representatives.

In most of the districts the vots for members of Con gross runs about even with that for Governor. The First district is very close, and the result doubt

In the Third district, Johnson, democrat, is prebably In the Fifth district, Washburn, republican, is re-electe

by a large majority.
In the Sixth district, Fester, republican, is elected.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Con-ALBANY, Sept. 13, 1866.

The delegates elected to the Democratic State Conven Chenengo, James H. Fox; Genesee, Samuel Starr; Madison, Sydney T. Fairchild; Orange, C. C. McQuord; St Lawrence, Eawin Dodge; Schoharie, Charles Goodyear; Yates, Peter McGos. All but six districts have now been heard from-viz, Cherango, Allegany, Livingston, Suffeik, districts heard from twenty-three are contested, exclusive of three districts from Albany, which will probably be contested. The calculations to night, estimaling the six dis tricts not heard from, give the softs seventy and the hards thirty five.

The Political Campaign in New York. AMANY, Sept. 13, 1858.

The American General Committee to-day challenge tha republicans and democrats to discussions in every county to the State clus my the present example, after the fashion of the Southern States.

Difficient Politics.

Straingth Politics.

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Straingth Politics a letter in the Misseur: Republican on the subject of Illinois politics. He denies that he is not a cannidate for the Senato, and also the assertion that he supports Judge Douglass. So like-wise decounces all conspirators and disorganizers against the longer and integrity of the democratic party, and says he will follow that party and no single porses.

Arrival of the United States School Ship Proble.

Nonroux, Sept 13, 1888.

The United States school ship Proble arrived here yesterday from a regular Givien, and proceeds to Anapolis to day.

Election in New Haven, Conn.

A spirited election for Assessors and Board of Relief took place here to day, and the comperate were successful by 80 majority in a poil of 1,600 votes.

The Quarantine Troubles,

Attorney General Premate goes cown to night to ton-ond county to inaugurate the proceedings against the exceptine rictors.

Salling of the Steamer Propeller. The steamer Propellor calls to morrow at 4 P. M. f.